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Report of the Council of the United Nations University

January-December 2001

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Supplement No. 31 (A/57/31)

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Note

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Abbreviations

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEIC	Global Environment Information Centre
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFOODS	International Network of Food Data Systems
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PLEC	People, Land Management and Environmental Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU	United Nations University
UNU/BIOLAC	UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNU/FTP	UNU Fisheries Training Programme
UNU/GTP	UNU Geothermal Training Programme
UNU/IAS	UNU Institute of Advanced Studies
UNU/IIST	UNU International Institute for Software Technology
UNU/INRA	UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
UNU/INTECH	UNU Institute for New Technologies
UNU/INWEH	UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health
UNU/LA	UNU Leadership Academy
UNU/WIDER	UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research

WFP	**World Food Programme**
WHO	**World Health Organization**
WTO	**World Trade Organization**
ZEF	**Zero Emissions Forum**

Rector's preface

Advancing knowledge for human security and development: the need for dialogue is greater than ever

The 2001 Nobel Peace Prize awarded jointly to the United Nations and Secretary-General Kofi Annan was an honour for all who work in the system. It acknowledges the important role that the organization and the Secretary-General play in promoting peace. It also encourages us to work even harder to secure a safer world and a better life for all people.

To achieve this, greater efforts are certainly required, for the world is in a sombre mood after the unprecedented scale and cruelty of the terrorist attacks of 11 September. We must ensure that the foundations of civilized relations among the family of nations are not destroyed, for that would give victory to the terrorists. Even in the present difficult times, we must remain committed to the crucial longer-term issues of human security and development.

The year 2001 was designated as United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations — and, clearly, the need for dialogue is now greater than ever. The United Nations University (UNU), in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, organized a series of workshops, conferences and other events in 2001 with particular emphasis on a scientific exploration of the dialogue itself. We have also focused on the role that education can play in preparing new generations, on the media's role, and on the importance of ethics. The framework for action that has been developed gives helpful guidance on a way forward.

It is clear to those who have looked beyond what seems different in members of other ethnic, religious, cultural or social groups that there is so much that we all have in common. We cannot pass sentence on a person simply because that person looks, talks or prays differently. This is what the dialogue among civilizations is about. It will take time and effort. Certainly, in the short term, it will not be able to prevent atrocious acts such as those witnessed recently but, in the long run, dialogue is the only way forward.

Dialogue would also be fruitful between the advocates and opponents of globalization. A key issue for the future will be to make globalization work for the benefit of all people. We live in an increasingly interconnected and interactive world characterized as much by technology-driven international exchange and communication as by territorial borders and political separation. Yet, the reality of massive human insecurity cannot simply be wished away. Over a billion people are still living in abject poverty; it is estimated, for instance, that every eight seconds one child dies from a water-related disease.

UNU has been contributing to this debate. In January 2001, UNU published the findings of its study on the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Global Governance. With a range of expert contributions — from, among others, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, incoming Director-General, Supachai Panitchpakdi of the WTO and Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights — the book focuses on how best to support a trading system that has led to unprecedented growth in the world economy, while also ensuring that the benefits are more fairly distributed. Some of the key recommendations — such as to

establish an external panel of eminent trade experts to formulate innovative policy directions for the WTO, provide greater public access to WTO documents and ensure greater involvement of the private sector — were discussed at a high-level book launch in Geneva in May.

Globalization has the potential to improve the lives for many around the world. At the same time, its negative aspects and implications have also attracted considerable attention. In contrast to the problems in Seattle in 1999, 2001 has been dominated by the preparations for and successful launching of a new "development" round of WTO at Doha. A remaining, and vital, challenge is for policy makers to respond to the controversy and diverse pressures on WTO system, often in areas that are well outside the domain of traditional trade policy.

UNU has been working intensively towards the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. In particular, UNU has been concentrating on the issue of interlinkages between globalization, poverty, development and the environment. If the Summit is to be a success, these issues will have to be addressed in a balanced way.

So, too, there must be greater consistency and coherence within the international environmental governance system, and between this system and other aspects of the global governance system such as trade and health. Although it is generally recognized that sustainable development involves compiex and multifaceted processes, global agreements and treaties tend to focus on one specific set of issues only. UNU has placed particular emphasis on the need to focus on the interlinkages and synergies between processes, in particular in their implementation at the national level.

Understanding and providing responses to pressing global problems such as these is precisely the goal of UNU. Another important element of the work of UNU is to develop capacities and alleviate the isolation of academics in developing countries, and thus ensure that their voices are part of the debate. We are also increasingly being asked to contribute to United Nations debates — to make use of our niche as a United Nations agency that can focus on crucial global problems with academic independence and objectivity.

The many ways in which we are working towards these goals are outlined in the pages of the present annual report. However, none of our work would have been possible without the UNU global network of researchers and organizations, the large and participative audiences who attend UNU seminars and conferences, the wide circulation of UNU ideas through electronic dissemination and printed publications, and the generosity of Governments, foundations and firms that contribute to the work of UNU. We are very grateful for their continuing support.

(*Signed*) Hans van **Ginkel**
Rector

"We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York ... at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world" (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 1).

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations University (UNU) has the overarching goal of advancing knowledge for human security and development. An international community of scholars, UNU strives to be a think tank for the United Nations and a builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries. The University is strongly committed to working towards the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] which was endorsed by world leaders on 25 October 2000. The present annual report does not provide an exhaustive account of UNU work, but rather it focuses on a few key topics and major advances in 2001.[2] The report was prepared in accordance with article IV, paragraph 4 (h), of the Charter of UNU as adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 1973.[3] The major findings of the report are shown in bold throughout the text.

2. The year began with a visit to Tokyo by Secretary-General Kofi Annan. While here, the Secretary-General formally opened the UNU headquarters building as the "UN House" in Japan. He noted that "The idea of a house of all nations, held together by a common bond and structure, helps us to visualize the very concept upon which the United Nations was built". The year also saw the opening of the United Nations Gallery, with regular exhibitions showcasing the work and values of the United Nations — on such topics as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Photo Competition on the Environment, World Heritage Sites and Trafficking in Small Arms.

UNU mission and key roles

Mission: To contribute, through research and capacity development, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its peoples and Member States.

Four key roles:

- An international community of scholars;
- A bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;
- A think tank for the United Nations system;
- A builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries.

3. The University clusters its work within two major thematic areas: (a) peace and governance; and (b) environment and sustainable development. Within these broad thematic areas, the strategic plan for 2000 identified five areas that affect human security and development in which to group UNU work: peace; governance; development; science, technology and society; and environment. The University undertakes research and training and develops networks on a broad range of issues: from the causes of conflict to leadership, debt relief and international environmental

governance. The results of the University's work are disseminated through high-level panels, conferences, workshops, books, journals, newsletters and the Internet.

Governing Council

4. The University Council, the governing body of UNU, held its annual session at the UNU Centre in Tokyo from 3 to 7 December 2001. The main functions of the Council are to formulate principles and policies that govern the operations of the University and to make recommendations regarding the effective functioning of the University. In 2001, the deliberations focused on five main topics:

(a) Reviewing the implementation of planned activities of the University in 2001;

(b) Considering the evaluations and peer reviews of the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) and the UNU capacity development activities;

(c) Examining proposals for new research and training centres and programmes, networks and initiatives;

(d) Assessing the financial situation of the University in 2000-2001 and the prospects for 2002-2003 and beyond, as well as discussing ways of mobilizing resources for UNU work in developing countries;

(e) Reviewing and adopting the draft for the 2002-2003 academic programme and budget.

Organizational developments, finance and administration

5. The UNU research and training programme on comparative regional integration studies, set up with the College of Europe and the Flemish government, began work this year.

6. In 2001, UNU initiated the pilot phase of a programme on science and technology for sustainability with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology. It also received a strong endorsement to start a new research and training centre focusing on environment and human security in Bonn, Germany. UNU also continued discussions with Qatar regarding a new centre in the Middle East.

7. UNU initiated a new research and training programme on fragile ecosystems in wetland areas in Mato Grosso, Brazil, in cooperation with the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso and the government of Mato Grosso.

8. UNU extended the agreement of cooperation with the Government of Iceland and the Marine Research Institute regarding fisheries-related capacity-development activities. An agreement on the extension was signed on 23 October 2001 during the visit to Japan of Halldor Asgrimsson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iceland. The extension is for a period of six years, from 2002 to 2008, and provides a solid base for a UNU fisheries training programme.

9. The Japan Standards Association officially certified the UNU Centre, the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS) and the Global Environment Information

Centre (GEIC) in Tokyo as meeting the ISO14001 standard of the International Organization for Standardization in January 2001. UNU is the first United Nations agency to obtain ISO14001 certification, and the fifth academic institution in Japan.

II. Peace and governance

> *"The research programmes of the institutions of the University shall include, among other subjects, coexistence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems; peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security; human rights; ... and universal human values related to the improvement of the quality of life"* (UNU Charter, article I, para. 3).

10. In order to be faithful to the vision and ideals of the United Nations, UNU work addresses issues of peace, security and governance. It focuses on pre-conflict (for example, the roots and causes of conflict, preventive diplomacy, abolition of child soldiers and stigmatization of anti-personnel landmines), conflict (peacekeeping operations and other conflict management techniques) and post-conflict (peace-building) measures. UNU also looks at issues of governance (e.g., the nature and effectiveness of political, judicial and administrative institutions, as well as the issue of human rights and democracy). It also analyses the structure of the international system and how globalization can be managed, regulated and governed more effectively. These issues and challenges demand a forward-looking, innovative approach, and one that conceptualizes peace, governance and security in the broadest sense.

Peace

> *"We will spare no effort to free our peoples from the scourge of war, whether within or between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the past decade. We will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 8).

11. The UNU mission in this thematic area — to contribute, through research, policy analysis and capacity development activities, to the promotion of sustainable peace and good governance — is challenging and complex. It requires attention to the causes of war and the conditions of peace and welfare before, during and after armed conflict. The intellectual framework of human security, reflecting the UNU commitment to knowledge for advancing human security and human development, has guided the selection and shape of many UNU activities.

Managing change peacefully

12. One of the major fault lines along which conflict occurs historically is when there is a significant realignment of power balances with the rise and fall of great Powers. The UNU Centre's project on the subject addressed the question of how to prepare for the waning of American benign hegemony and the resultant geopolitical consequences.[4] Drawing on historical case studies, the analysis focused on three core issues: how great Power contenders for primacy come to see one another as

benign, how they negotiate a mutually acceptable international order and how they legitimize that order. **The project identified past cases of peaceful transition, sought to understand the variables that permit major power balance recalibrations without war and drew lessons on how the international community can best manage the coming transition to multipolarity.**

Analysing the causes of conflict

13. The year 2001 offered many tragic reminders of the inter-connectedness of peace, well-being, equity and justice, and of the importance of cross-cultural dialogue. The 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States underlined the symbiotic relationship between security and governance, and the need to address new security challenges outside the conventional paradigms. The UNU Centre peace and governance programme teamed up with counterpart institutions in South and South-East Asia to conclude a major project on non-traditional security in Asia. Funded by the Ford Foundation, the project aimed to deepen understanding of non-traditional security within and between communities, highlighting social, economic and environmental issues, and to mainstream knowledge on non-traditional security for the next generation of Asian scholars and policy analysts.

Conflict data service

The Conflict Data Service (http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/; http://incore.hq.unu.edu/) of Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE) is a valuable resource. The country guides hold information on 43 conflicts, including East Timor, Angola and Tibet. A major new section on peace agreements contains the original texts of over 200 agreements from around the world.

14. All societies are characterized by some degree of conflict over political and civil rights, employment opportunities and access to social and economic services. But a key question remains underanalysed: Why do some countries avoid violent conflict while others fail? According to the UNU/WIDER study of this question, violent conflict occurs when societies are unable to create the necessary "rules of the game", so that one or more groups perceive themselves to be treated unfairly. At independence, having inherited weak and inappropriate colonial institutions, many developing countries found themselves unable to build satisfactory social contracts. The transitional societies that emerged after the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have also found it difficult to construct agreed-upon rules of the game. Nevertheless, societies can be remarkably resilient, even in the direst circumstances.

15. One key to success is containing and reducing grievance. Our well-being is influenced not just by our absolute living standard, but also by our position relative to others in our immediate social group as well as to other social groups (thus inequality, not just poverty, matters). **Policies that favour a narrow minority — widening inequality in incomes and access to basic services — induce grievance and erode respect for society's rules of the game. Accordingly, fiscal policy — that benefits from public spending and that is taxed — can contribute to**

conflict when it is judged to be unfair. In the worst civil wars, explicit commitment to reforming fiscal policy may need to be part of a peace settlement.

16. **Adverse economic shocks** — the decline in the price of a key export commodity, for instance — can, by inducing recession, **exacerbate grievance when one group bears a disproportionate share of the adjustment costs. Resource scarcity is a factor in conflict** (in particular, fights over land), but **so too, paradoxically, is resource wealth.** Greed and grievance are a deadly combination in resource-rich countries that fail to use their resources for broad-based development. Misuse of the fiscal system is often evident; resource rich countries are too often characterized by deliberate and inadequate accounting of State revenues from natural wealth and a failure to share such wealth fairly across regions and ethnic groups (Algeria, Angola and Nigeria are just three examples). In contrast, Botswana — one of the few resource-rich African countries to avoid civil war — put in place an effective fiscal system to use resource wealth for development, and backed this up with democratic institutions. These now underpin its social contract.

17. **Criminal activities** (extortion, trade in contraband goods) **can also play a major part in financing conflict,** and for some people the profits from war may exceed any potential benefits from peace. Rebel groups, State officials, and the military may see little advantage in demobilization. And, over time, refugees turn into aggrieved diasporas that can provide substantial external finance to their local kin.

Responding to humanitarian crises

18. Refugees and human displacement are part of a wider challenge relating to international peace and security. In cooperation with the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, the UNU Centre's peace and governance programme organized an international conference on "Partners in Humanitarian Crises: Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolutions — Towards a Comprehensive Approach" at the UNU Centre in Tokyo. High-profile participants from a variety of backgrounds attended, including Yasushi Akashi (former United Nations Under-Secretary-General), Mari Fitzduff (Director of INCORE), Feargal Keane (British Broadcasting Corporation journalist), Glennys Kinnock (Member of the European Parliament), David Malone (President of the International Peace Academy), Poul Nielson (European Union Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs), Sadako Ogata (former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and Fiona Terry (Médecins Sans Frontières).

19. Cooperation was the key focus of the conference: cooperation between donors, policy makers, non-governmental organizations, the media and the victims of conflict in order to optimize the effects of assistance. **The importance of capacity development on the ground and constructive involvement by the local civil society, both when preventively addressing root causes of conflict and when providing humanitarian assistance at the time of conflict, were among the main points emphasized by the conference participants.**

Reforming peace operations

20. In celebration of United Nations Day 2001 and the launch of the UNU Centre's new study on contemporary peacekeeping,[5] and in collaboration with the

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC), UNU organized an international conference on "Reforming United Nations Peace Operations: New Challenges for Peacekeeping Training". Speakers included Jean-Marie Guéhenno (Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations), William Durch (rapporteur of the Brahimi Report),[6] numerous academic experts on peacekeeping reform and commanders from civilian, police and military peacekeeping training schools around the world. They emphasized that the Brahimi Report and its follow-up recommendations had created a window of opportunity to revitalize peacekeeping operations training and implementation. Effective cooperation between military, civilian and police contributors to peace operations is a key requirement for success both at training and mission stages. UNU is the host institution of IAPTC for the forthcoming year, with Albrecht Schnabel as the Association's president for the year.

Governance

> *"We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 24).

21. Governance refers to the formation and stewardship of the formal and informal rules that regulate the public realm, the arena in which State as well as civil society actors interact to make decisions. It describes the modalities, values and institutions that are employed to organize human life at all levels, within and between societies. UNU work focuses on:

(a) Human rights and ethics — the significant issue of the respect for human rights in international governance and its integral role in stable, peaceful societies;

(b) Democracy and civil society — the importance of democracy, in terms of both procedures and substance, and particularly the significance of civil society in domestic good governance and in underpinning peaceful international relations;

(c) Leadership — capacity development in nurturing leadership qualities in the area of good governance;

(d) Policy and institutional frameworks — the tenets of governance (institutional, policy, infrastructural and normative) that underpin sustainable human development and the international financial architecture.

International criminal and humanitarian law

22. In landmark decisions in 1993 and 1994, the Security Council determined that violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda constituted threats to international peace and security. At the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, held in Rome in 1998, 120 States voted in support of a statute creating an International Criminal Court to prosecute those guilty of crimes against humanity, wherever such crimes might occur. These decisions reflected and strengthened a growing consensus that individual accountability and justice are the essential foundations of peace and stability both within and between societies. But

this process is not uncontested: there are arguments for norms of accountability and justice at the international level, but many people believe that justice must be local. In addition, international justice is often seen as a political and inconsistent process, or sometimes as "victors' justice". Moreover, there is a popular perception that justice and accountability are in tension with peace and stability in transitional societies, such as Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia and Sierra Leone.

23. In November, a major international conference was organized at Utrecht in collaboration with the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights at Utrecht University to explore these questions. The conference, entitled "From a Culture of Impunity to a Culture of Accountability", brought leading lawyers, politicians and academics together with a number of key objectives: **capacity development (disseminating experience of international criminal law to advanced legal students, legal practitioners and public servants); raising awareness and understanding in support of international criminal law, promoting it as an integral element of international peace and security; and strengthening broad-based support of international cooperation in the area of criminal law and the International Criminal Court.**

Civil society and globalization

24. Globalization — the declining salience of national borders to trade and competition, and the free movement of goods, capital, people and ideas — holds great promise for poverty alleviation and development. However, the costs and benefits are at present not evenly distributed. There is a perception, especially among non-governmental organizations, that globalization does not always work in the interests of the poor, that it undermines indigenous economic practices and that it is controlled by unaccountable elites through international financial organizations. The UNU Centre's project on civil society and global finance analysed the changes that had taken place in global economics, the political and social questions that had arisen as a result of this, and the response of international civil society. The project's findings were presented at the United Nations Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

25. **The project found that civil society engagement might yield at least seven types of benefits:**

(a) **Public education.** Civil society organizations can raise public awareness and understanding of global finance and its governance;

(b) **Participation.** Civil society can provide a means for stakeholders to make inputs into policy processes. In particular, civil society can open opportunities for participation to social circles that are otherwise excluded from public decision-making on global finance;

(c) **Civil society associations can fuel debate about global finance.** Effective governance rests on vigorous, uninhibited discussion of diverse views, and civil society can promote that diversity and spark critical, creative policy debate;

(d) **Civil society can contribute positively by increasing public transparency** around global finance. Civil society actors can push financial markets and regulatory authorities to be more open about their operations, thereby enhancing both efficiency and democracy;

(e) **Civil society involvement can introduce greater public accountability into the governance of global finance.** Civil society can push regulatory agencies in global finance to take public responsibility for their actions;

(f) **Civil society organizations can contribute positively in respect to welfare.** Service delivery through civil society organizations can help to counter the economic and social fallout of financial difficulties;

(g) **Civil society can enhance the legitimacy of global financial governance.** Civil society activities can allow people to feel that they "own" the process of global finance, and that it works in their interest. So, civil society has considerable positive potential in the area of global finance. But civil society actors, in turn, need to pay more attention to their own professional competence and democratic attributes.

III. Environment and sustainable development

> *"The research programmes of the institutions of the University shall include, among other subjects ... economic and social change and development; the environment and the proper use of resources; [and] basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development ..."* (UNU Charter, article I, para. 3).

26. In the thematic area of environment and sustainable development, UNU focuses on the issues of development: science, technology and society, and environment, as well as the interactions between them. The issues of poverty and inequity as well as growth and employment are at the very core of the work of UNU. The University also looks at the issues of globalization, technological change (information, software and biotechnology) and urbanization, and assesses the implications for people and societies. The global environment, natural resources management, and sustainable energy use and production are also critical concerns.

Development

> *"We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 11).

27. Reducing poverty has emerged as the number one priority — and rightly so, with around 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty. Although there is increasing agreement on some of the foundations for successful development strategies, controversy still surrounds many issues. The University concentrates its work on issues of:

(a) Globalization and development — investigating the driving forces and impacts (social, economic and political) of, and policy responses to, globalization, and searching for alternatives to the present drive towards "ungoverned globalization";

(b) Growth and employment — identifying policies and approaches for developing countries to achieve more rapid and broad-based growth;

(c) Poverty, inequality and basic needs — devising strategies regarding the unfinished agenda of eradicating "structural poverty" and the "new poverty";

(d) Urbanization — assessing the implications of the rapid rise in urban populations, particularly in developing countries.

28. This section of the report concentrates on UNU/WIDER work on the issues of debt and development and the privatization of services in Latin America. These projects represent only a sample of the range of UNU/WIDER work. Further information on all work, including outlines of current projects, can be found in the UNU/WIDER newsletter and on the UNU/WIDER web site.[7]

Debt relief and development

29. Many low-income countries have very high levels of external debt, much of it owed to official creditors. The heavily indebted poor countries initiative aims to reduce debt levels to "sustainable" levels, thereby reducing the burden of debt repayment on export earnings and on the government budget. This should, in turn, release resources for development, especially for poverty reduction. In December 2000, IMF and the World Bank announced that 22 eligible countries (18 of them in Africa) had qualified for debt relief worth some US$ 34 billion.

30. But the initiative, and debt relief more generally, remains highly controversial. Many have argued that the initiative does not go far enough, and that the debt should be completely written off so as to provide a fresh start for the world's poorest economies. Others have argued that a complete write-off will not necessarily benefit the poor of the indebted countries. And there is much debate regarding the poverty reduction strategy papers that are a key part of the heavily indebted poor countries process, as well as the question of how to improve fiscal systems so that the resources released by debt relief reach the poor.

31. Building on the recent debate, UNU/WIDER held a conference on 17 and 18 August 2001 to discuss debt relief for poor countries. **The conference reviewed what is presently known about the relationship between debt, development and poverty reduction and assessed the state of progress on debt relief and its implications for the relationship between aid donors and recipient countries.** Papers on all aspects of debt relief were presented, including its poverty and social impacts, and numerous case studies were discussed (including such countries as Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia).

Social impact of privatization and regulation of utilities in Latin America

32. Starting in the late 1980s, a wave of privatization took place throughout Latin America, affecting a vast array of activities (water, electricity, transport, telecommunication, etc.). A desire to raise the efficiency of service delivery was one of the most important stated motivations for privatization in the region. But, because some utilities represent essential inputs to a decent standard of living, privatization directly affects the welfare of the population. The objective of the project on Latin American utility reform was to elucidate the effects of privatization of public utilities on people's welfare.[8]

33. **The project highlights a number of key findings and policy implications. First, access (as measured by the number of households connected to telephones, electricity and water) has increased, and the increase in access seems to have benefited the poor.** This is particularly evident in the case of the telecommunications sector, where technological progress (such as the availability of cell phones) has enhanced competition in the market and made services available to poorer consumers.

34. **But the distribution of benefits has been mixed.** Tariffs charged to consumers have increased substantially since privatization, thus reducing consumer welfare and leading to the exclusion of the most disadvantaged from the market. In addition, privatization of utilities in Latin America took place against a background of abysmal inequality in service access, especially between rural and urban areas. In the countries under study, privatization has also affected mainly urban areas. **At present, the worst levels of utility coverage remain in the rural areas.**

Science, technology and society

> *"We also resolve ... To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies ... are available to all"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 20).

35. Science and technology are critical components of the development process. Rapid technological advances, particularly in information and communication technologies and biotechnologies, have created immense new opportunities. UNU work concentrates on:

(a) Innovation — the impact of new technologies on efficiency and competitiveness and the implications for developing countries;

(b) Information and biotechnologies — the impact of information technology and biotechnology on society;

(c) Software technology — focusing on formal methods in software development;

(d) Food and nutrition — research and capacity development on issues that relate human development to food and nutrition.

36. This section of the report highlights UNU major research projects on innovation policies in developing countries and draws attention to practical research work on software technology.

Market-friendly innovation policies in developing countries

37. Governments across the developed and developing worlds have been instituting a host of measures to support industrial research and development. While the arguments for stimulating industrial research and development in developed countries are very clearly articulated, developing countries are perceived to be mere assemblers, or at best "imitators", of technologies that are usually imported from the developed countries. They are advised to open up their production and trade regimes so that technology can easily flow into their economies.

38. Against this background, the project assessed the various policy instruments used by the more advanced of the developing countries to increase investments in research and development by their respective enterprise sectors. The basic question of the study was whether countries can stimulate investments in research and development in the enterprise sector by merely fine-tuning financial instruments, such as research grants and tax incentives. The study focused on the experience of four countries: India, Malaysia, Singapore and South Africa.

39. **The cases indicate that mere fine-tuning of the financial instruments in developing countries, while necessary, is not sufficient. The financial instruments for promoting industrial research and development can succeed only if the country has sufficient numbers of technically trained personnel who can engage in research and development. For financial instruments to succeed and bear fruitful results, it is also important to have a well-articulated innovation policy, with emphasis on human resource development.**

Software technology

40. In order to transform the digital divide into a digital opportunity, there is an urgent need for education and training of software engineers and educators in developing countries. The UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST) undertakes capacity-building for software development in developing countries, focusing on formal techniques and university computer science curriculum. Under this programme, in 2001, UNU/IIST continued its two research projects on theory and design methods for real-time systems and formal techniques for software development. UNU/IIST research projects help the international academic community to further develop software technology and to help developing countries strengthen their research and development capacities.

41. Although software systems are widely used, and people rely more and more on them, the "software crisis" is still with us. Large software projects are almost always late, over budget and even abandoned. Those that are completed usually contain many bugs and are difficult to maintain. People who are doing research on formal techniques hope to introduce a more rigorous approach to software development and to help software engineers finally resolve this crisis. UNU/IIST aims to contribute to this worldwide research. The project on theory and design methods for real-time systems is to research into models, theories, design methods and tools for the development of real-time systems, where timing issues are often critical. The project on formal techniques for software development is to apply and improve formal techniques in designing practical software systems.

Environment

> *"Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 6).

42. The welfare and development of the peoples of the world is closely linked to the utilization, as well as the conservation and restoration, of environmental

resources. Environmental issues have complex interactions with a wide range of sectors (for example, food security, energy production and utilization, industrial development and urban growth). The research and capacity development work at UNU focuses on the nexus between anthropogenic activities and the environment. Key areas of work include:

(a) Natural resource management — utilization of natural resources in a productive-yet-sustainable manner, with a focus on minimizing resource depletion and pollution;

(b) Sustainable industrial and urban development — the broader implications of human lifestyles and consumption patterns on both urban and industrial realms;

(c) Water — understanding and developing capacity in major issues that relate to water, environment and human health;

(d) Climate change and global governance — approaches to comprehending and managing the complex linkages between environmental, economic and social issues.

A greener United Nations University

The Japan Standards Association officially certified UNU Centre, UNU/IAS and GEIC in Tokyo as meeting the ISO14001 standard in January 2001. UNU is the first United Nations agency to obtain ISO14001 certification, and the fifth academic institution in Japan.

The UNU ISO14001 working group developed an environmental policy entitled "Going for Green". In implementing this policy, UNU seeks to contribute to the global and local community and to "green" work practices and a "green" workplace. In the biennium 2000-2001, the University coordinated nearly 30 environment-related projects through a global network of research and training centres, including work on climate change and global environmental governance, land and natural resource development and water conservation, as well as sustainable urban and industrial development. Implementation of the ISO14001 at UNU has resulted in a number of positive impacts in terms of emergency preparedness and reductions in energy and resource consumption, with associated cost savings, as well as a general increase in the environmental awareness of all personnel. In addition, efforts have been made to disseminate this best practice experience to other parts of the United Nations system and online via the UNU web site (http://www.unu.edu/ISO14001).

People, Land Management and Environmental Change

43. The overarching goal of the UNU project entitled "People, Land Management and Environmental Change" (UNU/PLEC) is to develop sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems. This work is carried out at over 20 demonstration sites through a network of locally based research clusters in West Africa (Ghana and Guinea), East Africa (Kenya,

Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), Asia-Pacific (China, Thailand and Papua New Guinea) and tropical America (Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru). The whole PLEC network has now expanded to include more than 40 institutions and 200 professionals, including core and associated scientists, young researchers and students (the majority of whom are in developing countries), plus several hundred participating farmers.

44. **The PLEC approach is to collaborate with farmers and local communities in identifying appropriate conservation approaches that are environmentally, socially and financially sustainable and sustain biodiversity. By integrating locally developed knowledge of soil, climate and other physical factors with scientific assessments of their quality in relation to crop production, a set of sustainable agricultural technologies can be devised so that crop diversity and management diversity are maintained. The PLEC network uniquely provides both for South-to-South cooperation and South-to-North twinning arrangements.**[9]

45. **PLEC continued to enhance capacities of individual participants as well as local institutions.** Increasing numbers of extensionists, students, junior researchers and officials received training "on the job" in the PLEC methods. Three Ph.D.s, 6 graduate and 14 undergraduate students have finished their degree theses based on PLEC work. Demonstration on resource management benefits not only farmers but also schoolteachers, children, extensionists, researchers and officials. Training courses or leaflets on management of new crops or farm inputs were organized to equip farmers with wide options for solving production problems. New farmers' groups have formed at PLEC sites, especially in Guinea, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Development of community accords for resource management continued.

46. In addition to direct activities, in 2001 UNU organized an international symposium on managing biodiversity in agricultural ecosystem in collaboration with the International Plant Genetics Resources Institute and the secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal. **The symposium brought together worldwide experiences and ideas on management of agricultural biodiversity and made an impact on international and national biodiversity programmes and policy, in particular, and contributed to and promoted the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in June 2000.** About 150 participants from 30 developing countries and 15 developed countries participated in the symposium.

Zero Emissions Forum

47. UNU has adopted a facilitating role in fostering zero emissions-related activities through the UNU Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF). This Forum brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community in pursuit of three objectives: research, capacity development and networking. ZEF promotes international multidisciplinary research efforts to analyse trends in society and technology using a range of methodologies (including input-output/materials balance flows, etc.). Working closely with leading universities, ZEF is promoting the development of multidisciplinary centres of excellence in zero emissions. ZEF collaborates with development institutions, funding agencies, governments,

businesses and communities to stimulate regional and local zero emissions initiatives across industrial and social sectors worldwide. In this context, ZEF plays a key role in advocating the incorporation of zero emissions goals in government policy-making and programmes in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and research institutes.

48. UNU work on zero emissions has increasingly expanded internationally. From 28 March to 10 April 2001, a delegation of the ZEF academic network visited Tunis at the invitation of the Government of Tunisia and gave lectures on zero emissions research work. In July and September, seminars were held at the National University of Hanoi, the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand and Yeungnam University in the Republic of Korea. Discussion concentrated on the possibility of applying the idea of zero emissions in each country. Finally, the Environmental Policy Research Unit of the Free University of Berlin became host of the UNU/ZEF Focal Point in Europe with the aim to institutionalize the work of UNU/ZEF in Europe.

IV. Major cross-cutting issues

> *"Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 6).

49. The UNU strategic plan for 2000 highlighted the UNU desire to include work on a number of cross-cutting issues in order to complement our work in the previously described thematic areas. These would involve projects that cut across the programme areas and different academic disciplines. For example, issues concerning globalization — the driving forces, impacts and policy responses — already form important multidisciplinary research agendas for UNU. Other such issues include ethics, human rights, gender, water and global public goods. In 2001, the report concentrates in particular on UNU work on the dialogue of civilizations, international environmental governance and water.

Dialogue of civilizations

50. On 4 November 1998, in a unanimous resolution (53/22), the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations. In doing so, the Assembly rejected the concept of a "clash of civilizations", which is based on the notion that inter-civilizational understanding is unattainable. The Assembly expressed its firm determination to facilitate just such a dialogue, which is aimed at increasing mutual understanding and tolerance among peoples of different cultural backgrounds, through an active exchange of ideas, visions and aspirations.

51. Drawing upon its unique characteristic as an academic institution rooted in the United Nations system, UNU has undertaken a scientific exploration of the dialogue itself. The project culminated in the International Conference on the Dialogue of Civilizations organized in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), from 31 July to 3 August 2001 at Tokyo and Kyoto. More than 40 speakers from 23 countries participated in the Conference. The Conference showed that even for those who have been much

involved in issues of dialogue, discussions are not always easy, in particular when they touch upon specific values and norms. It also very clearly proved, however, that as long as the parties involved agree that it is better to talk than to fight each other, dialogue is possible and actually leads to new and creative solutions to the common problems facing humankind.

52. Building on the observations and recommendations that were discussed in the course of the project, **UNU developed a framework for action for the dialogue among civilizations.[10] The framework focuses on concrete measures that governmental and civil society actors at the local, national, regional and international levels could take to promote the dialogue among civilizations as a new paradigm in international relations.**

Interlinkages: multilateralism and sustainable development

53. Although it is now recognized that sustainable development involves complex and multifaceted processes, global agreements and treaties tend to focus on specific issues. UNU has placed particular emphasis on exploring the changing nature of multilateral governance frameworks relating to technology, the economy and the environment in order to assist in the development of a coordinated approach to environmental policy. Throughout 2001, work continued on interlinkages, a long-term university-wide initiative focusing on the need for greater consistency and coherence within the international environmental governance system and between this system and other aspects of the global governance system, such as trade and health.[11]

54. **On 3 and 4 September 2001, UNU organized an international eminent persons meeting on interlinkages — bridging problems and solutions to work towards sustainable development to discuss new strategies for sustainable development, focusing on the interlinkages among multilateral environmental agreements and links between globalization and sustainable development.** Organized in cooperation with Japan's foreign affairs and environment ministries and Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) International, **the results of the meeting will feed into the World Summit for Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002.** Meeting participants included Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands; Maurice Strong, Senior Adviser to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan; Norman Myers, leading British ecologist and environmental economist; Martin Kohr, Executive Director of Third World Network; and Akiko Domoto, Governor of Chiba Prefecture and former President of GLOBE International.

Water crises

55. It is estimated that, at any given time, half of the people in developing countries are suffering from diseases caused either directly by infection through the consumption of contaminated water or food, or indirectly by disease-carrying organisms that breed in water. The issue of water cuts across many issues central to UNU work — from meeting basic human needs to the challenges of managing international water resources. Some of the different elements of UNU work on water in 2001 are outlined below.

56. *The disaster of arsenic poisoning of groundwater in South Asia.* The pollution of groundwater by arsenic in West Bengal (India), Nepal and Bangladesh has led to

a crisis affecting over 35 million people. An urgently needed measure is to provide arsenic-safe water to the people in the affected region. In the context of the crisis, UNU has undertaken research to address some of the key issues and has also been in involved in formulation of policies to cope with the arsenic crisis.

57. UNU has collaborated with the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology in the development of household-level technologies for removing arsenic contamination in pumped groundwater. An international workshop was held at the University of Dhaka from 5 to 7 May 2001. **The aim was to provide a forum: (a) to evaluate different technologies that are currently available for arsenic treatment; (b) to identify critical directions for further research on these technologies; and (c) to develop scenarios for practical application of technologies, including an economic evaluation of various alternatives.** A number of household treatment units were set up and are operating in two villages in Bangladesh. **Interestingly, a number of villagers adopted the technologies at their own expense and effort.**

58. *Management of international rivers and lake basins.* **Other UNU Centre work looks at identifying strategies for mutually agreeable options for management of international rivers and lake basins.**[12] While many discuss the ways and means of managing international rivers, there is much less discussion regarding the management of lake systems that are shared by two or more countries. In particular in 2001, UNU was heavily involved in the ninth International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes, held at Otsu, Japan, from 11 to 16 November 2001. UNU organized a workshop at the conference on lakes and reservoirs as important elements of international water systems, with a presentation on international water systems in the Russian Federation/Central Asia, southern Africa, Eastern Europe, South-East Asia and Japan. As a follow-up, UNU is developing the idea of a "world lake vision" for inclusion in the third World Water Forum, to be held in Japan in March 2003.

Adaptive management of river basins and wetlands to climate change

59. The UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH) has joined with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, a global non-governmental organization, and a number of developing country organizations to undertake a $1.3 million project on water and climate change. **The goal of the project is to develop methods for the application of ecosystem management approaches to adapt river basins and wetlands to climate change in Central America, South-East Asia and West Africa.** The objectives of the project are **to improve understanding of the vulnerability of river basins and wetlands to climate change; to evaluate adaptive management options to improve resilience to climate change; to strengthen the capacity of Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and community organizations for climate change adaptation; and to assist developing countries to contribute to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat and the Convention on Biological Diversity.**

60. UNU/INWEH, along with other partners, will provide input into discussion papers on water and climate change in the three regions. Based on these, the project

will work with the local partners to fill information gaps by assessing current experiences on climate impact and evaluating adaptation strategies. They will also participate in regional consultative meetings, contribute to the development of regional policies for the three Conventions, and provide analysis and input into a global synthesis workshop. The project commenced in October 2001, and will continue to March 2004.

V. Capacity development

> *"We resolve further: ... to ensure that, by the same date [2015], children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 19).

61. All parts of the UNU system engage in capacity development activities aimed in particular at strengthening academic institutions in developing countries. To do so, UNU endeavours to increase the capability of young scholars and professionals to contribute to the extension, application and diffusion of knowledge. The University also aims to alleviate the intellectual isolation of researchers and institutions from developing countries by supporting their integration into the wider international academic community.

Training programmes

62. The UNU specialized capacity development programmes include short- and long-duration training programmes for postgraduate scholars and young professionals as well as degree-oriented study and research training programmes. The programmes cover a wide variety of subject fields, spanning all priority programme areas of the University. These programmes usually require graduate qualifications for admission.

Short-duration training programmes

63. *International courses.* **Every year, the UNU Centre organizes a six-week training programme in Tokyo for a selected group of around 60 postgraduate students and young professionals on various issues of global concern.** The aim of the programme is to provide young people who wish to pursue an international career in public service or private organizations with the knowledge and skills to analyse global issues from a truly global perspective, both theoretically and empirically. The courses bring together a diverse group of students and lecturers both in terms of cultural background and professional experience. In 2001, 58 participants from 33 countries, who were selected from a total of over 300 applicants, were taught by a faculty of UNU academic staff and more than 20 external experts from academia, the United Nations and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. **The courses focused on the United Nations system: structure and activities; environmental monitoring and quality; human rights: concepts and issues; and international cooperation and development.**

64. *Conflict resolution.* The joint UNU/University of Ulster Institute on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity annually organizes a **summer school for international**

policy makers and practitioners. In 2001, 38 participants met for six days of in-depth training on issues such as challenges and contradictions of development and conflict, psychological approaches to conflict resolution and post-conflict situations dealing with the past. The UNU Institute also offers courses on conflict resolution and mediation skills for local participants at its location in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

65. *Leadership.* **The leadership education courses** offered by the UNU Leadership Academy (UNU/LA) in Amman now **employ a unified core curriculum combining seminar discussions, multi-media presentations, video-conferencing, group discussions and presentations by participants with personality identification and analysis.** The Academy also introduced a new, rigorous nomination and selection procedure to identify **mid-career leaders for participation in its leadership education courses.** In 2001, courses were held on leadership for poverty reduction with 23 participants from 22 (predominantly developing) countries and on leadership for young Jordanian entrepreneurs with 25 participants from the Academy's host country.

66. *Biodiversity.* The UNU Centre and UNESCO jointly offer a two-week international training course on coastal biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems at the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology of Annamalai University in Tamil Nadu, India. **The course provides training in the methodology for assessing, monitoring and conserving biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems for young professionals with a postgraduate degree in marine sciences or a closely related field.** The first course was held with 15 participants, all of whom came from developing countries in the South and South-East Asian region, in March 2001.

67. *Biotechnology.* The UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC) focuses on modern biotechnology-related health issues, bioethics, biosafety, bioinformatics and genomics. The programme organized eight training courses in these areas, with a total of 121 participants, mainly from the Latin American region.

68. *Software technology.* UNU/IIST extended the scope of its advanced courses and training schools on the Rigorous Approach to Industrial Software Engineering (RAISE) method and duration calculus, creating home pages and algorithmics to include new training courses on software project management and the co-design of hardware and software systems. In total, 16 advanced courses and training schools were organized in 10 developing countries, involving around 500 participants from more than 26 countries.

Long-duration training programmes

69. *Fisheries.* The six-month UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP) **provides advanced training in various fisheries-related areas to specialists from the public, private and academic sectors.** Provincial fisheries administrators, fisheries scientists and operational managers, economists, planners and technical personnel receive in-depth, individualized training in fisheries policy and planning; marine and inland waters resources assessment and monitoring; quality management of fish handling and processing; management of fisheries companies and marketing; fishing technology; fleet operations; aquaculture; or environmental protection assessment and monitoring. Fourteen fellows from 10 developing countries, among them 3 women, started the programme in August 2001.

70. *Food technology*. With generous funding from a Japanese private company, UNU organizes an annual 12-month training programme on food science and technology at the National Food Research Institute at Tsukuba, Japan. **The programme targets scientists at universities or research institutes from** developing countries, with a particular emphasis on the Asia Pacific region. In 2001, five fellows from Bangladesh, China, India, Mongolia and Viet Nam took part in the programme.

71. *Geothermal energy*. The UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP) is operated at the National Energy Authority of Iceland, which has been an associated institution of UNU since 1979. The main goal of UNU/GTP is capacity development in the sustainable use of geothermal energy resources. **The aim is to assist developing and transitional countries with significant geothermal potential in building up groups of specialists that can cover most aspects of geothermal exploration and development. Since the foundation of UNU/GTP in 1979, 261 scientists and engineers from 38 countries have completed the annual six-month courses.** In 2001, 16 fellows, 2 of them women, from 10 countries, completed their specialized training in geothermal utilization, environmental studies, chemistry of thermal fluids, geological exploration, borehole geology and geophysical exploration.

72. *Peace and the Environment in Central Asia*. The UNU Centre supports four or five Japanese Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral fellows annually in field research activities within the framework of the general theme of peace and the environment in Central Asia. The programme is funded from the Yutaka Akino Memorial Donation. Four young Japanese scholars took up their field studies in Central Asia in 2001.

Degree-oriented programmes

73. UNU helps to upgrade the academic qualifications of young researchers, in particular from developing countries, through three types of programmes: Ph.D. internships, programmes that lead to the award of a degree and postdoctoral fellowships.

74. UNU Ph.D. internships provide candidates who have been accepted in Ph.D. programmes, particularly at universities in developing countries, with the opportunity to conduct part of the research for their dissertation at one of the UNU research and training centres.

75. UNU currently supports three degree-oriented studies programmes: fellowships for Master's and Ph.D. studies in the field of science and technology for sustainability are available at the Kwangju Institute for Science and Technology in the Republic of Korea. In 2001, five persons joined this programme. Once every biennium, UNU awards fellowships for students, mainly from anglophone Africa, to participate in the two-year postgraduate training programme in nutrition planning offered within the framework of the applied nutrition programme at the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition of the University of Nairobi. Two such fellowships were awarded in 2001.

76. The UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) and the Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (MERIT), a division of

the University of Maastricht, have, since 1995, jointly offered a Ph.D. programme on the economic and policy dimensions of technical change.

77. Postdoctoral fellowships are newly available at UNU/IAS for research in the areas of biodiversity, biosafety and sustainable development; information technology for the environment; ecosystems and socio-economic impacts; urban ecosystems; and ecosystems and multilateral institutions. Six postdoctoral fellows worked at UNU/IAS in 2001.

Virtual University

78. UNU is continuing its efforts to support lifelong learning and other forms of online and distance education. The aim of the UNU/IAS Virtual University Initiatives is to make use of the flexible nature of the Internet to establish open and extensible educational infrastructures. Research and development activities concentrate on learning technologies and pedagogical approaches to Internet-based education.

79. In the past year, the Virtual University Initiatives have worked with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to explore the full range of possibilities for collaboration in the field of training and education. In particular, the parties aim to develop a UNHCR e-Centre distance learning programme and to use the e-learning platform that is being developed within the Initiatives for delivering training courses on topics relevant to UNHCR. The Initiatives have also teamed up with UNEP/Global Resources Information Database (GRID)-Arendal and Agder University College in Norway to jointly develop an advanced Virtual University programme focusing on environment and development.

VI. Networking activities

> *"We resolve therefore ... to give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 30).

80. The increasingly international nature of research agendas and the rapid advances in information and communication technology have made networking critical to knowledge generation, education and outreach. These trends have made possible the creation of new networks of practitioners and researchers. New technologies should also enable us to develop even broader partnerships, bringing together United Nations organizations, academic entities, professional associations, private sector bodies and other elements of civil society, such as the Academic Council on the United Nations System, the International Association of Universities, the International Association of University Presidents, the International Council for Science, and the InterAcademy Panel of Academies of Science Worldwide.

81. Over the past few years, UNU has been striving to start new initiatives and to reach out to prominent research groups, international organizations and business groups as well as participating in external networks that have similar objectives to UNU. The University is aiming in particular to strengthen links to other United Nations agencies. It also hopes to strengthen its links to research and other related institutions, particularly those located in developing countries.

Food and nutrition network

82. The ongoing revolution in biology, slow but steady economic development, and rising aspirations in every region of the world present unprecedented opportunities to assist in enhancing well-being by improving food and nutrition conditions throughout the globe. For over 25 years, the United Nations University's Food and Nutrition Programme has worked with leading international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to improve food security and nutrition worldwide. **The Food and Nutrition Programme assists developing regions to enhance individual, organizational and institutional capacity in the area of food and nutrition, undertakes research activities that require global efforts, and serves as the academic arm for the United Nations system in areas of food and nutrition that are best addressed in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment.**[13]

83. **The Food and Nutrition Programme is working with WHO to develop new growth references for infants and young children.** The new reference will be characterized by major technical improvements and, importantly, also serve as a major tool for advocacy in support of child health. The reference under development will include children from every region of the world, unlike the present one, which includes children from only one country. UNICEF also has partnered with WHO and UNU in this important research activity.

84. The Food and Nutrition Programme has worked with WHO, WFP, FAO, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and IAEA in activities that are best addressed in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment. The International Nutrition Foundation takes primary responsibility for the *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* and International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS). INFOODS is a joint activity undertaken with FAO. **The Food and Nutrition Programme has worked closely with WHO in its review of technical information relevant to international policies related to infant feeding. The Food and Nutrition Programme is working closely with WHO and FAO in developing updates for the evaluation of protein and energy requirements, and discussions are under way with both agencies for reviewing the harmonization of approaches for developing dietary standards published by individual countries.** The Programme has also assisted OECD in its update of issues related to the safety of genetically modified foods and IAEA in its development of programmes related to the use of stable isotopes in nutrition-related research.

Sustainable mountain development network

85. UNU has long supported a global network of experts focusing on issues related to sustainable mountain development. The key modality is to work with the regional mountain associations; for example, the African Mountain Association and the Andean Mountain Association were established with the assistance of UNU.

86. In 2001, the network focused on a number of issues:

(a) "Mountain Prospects — A UNU Mountain Photograph Exhibit" of photographs by Jack D. Ives was installed for the International Mountain Symposium at Interlaken, Switzerland, from 30 September to 4 October 2001;

(b) UNU co-organized the Fourth International Symposium on Sustainable Development in the Andes: the Andean Challenge for the Twenty-first Century, held at Mérida, Venezuela, from 25 November to 2 December 2001;

(c) The UNU-supported *Mountain Research and Development* continues to be the world's leading scientific journal in the field.

87. UNU work in this area has been given particular emphasis since the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains.[14] **The aim of the Year is to ensure the well-being of mountain and lowland communities by promoting the conservation and sustainable development of mountain regions.** UNU will mark the start of the Year with three events at the UNU Centre in Tokyo: a public forum entitled "Mountains: Environment and Human Activities", an international symposium on conservation of mountain ecosystems and a mountain photography exhibit on mountain prospects, images for the International Year of Mountains 2002. UNU will be organizing major activities associated with the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit to be held in Kyrgyzstan later in 2002.

Network to revitalize African universities and research institutions

88. On 28 and 29 May 2001, the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA) teamed up with UNDP, UNESCO and the Independent Commission on Africa and the Challenges of the Third Millennium to launch **a campaign to revive the continent's research and higher education systems.** Several of Africa's most noted academics and scientists, including Professors Maurice Iwu, Ali Mazrui, Lamine Ndiaye and Albert Tevoedjre, joined their colleagues (many of whom now reside overseas) to discuss ways to revitalize education and research in African universities and research institutions.

89. **Among the key decisions taken was the establishment of an African Millennium Initiative for Science and Technology.** The Initiative is a networking mechanism **linking African talent in the diaspora to their home-based colleagues, members of the Independent Commission and the United Nations system. Most importantly, the Initiative will strive to bridge the knowledge gap between home-based scientists and academics and their counterparts in other parts of the world.**

VII. Links with the United Nations system

> *"We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world; the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home"* (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 29).

90. A major priority of the University has been to continue enhancing its connections with the United Nations system. Through the Rector, UNU provides inputs to meetings of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) formerly the Administration Coordination Committee; other UNU staff serve on subsidiary CEB bodies. In 2001, the Rector participated in the

Committee in Nairobi and made a presentation to the Subcommittee on Nutrition; he also participated in the Committee meeting in New York in the autumn. The meetings also enable UNU to become aware of pressing United Nations policy issues that require new thinking. In its project activities, the University worked with 38 agencies in the United Nations system in 2001.

Geneva research and policy dialogue

91. Each year, **UNU jointly organizes the Geneva research and policy dialogue with the United Nations Office at Geneva.** The rationale is to respond to the Secretary-General's call, in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a Programme for Reform" (A/51/950 and addenda), for those involved in policy analysis and research to better tap the knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world so as to improve the organization's capability to respond to the challenges confronting it. **In 2001, the research and policy dialogue centred on the theme of human security.** The presentations were clustered under the subthemes of: freedom from want, securing our future and freedom from fear, the point of departure being the issues raised in the Millennium report of the Secretary-General (A/54/2000).

92. The speakers made presentations on topics including organized labour, the digital divide, the role of non-governmental organizations in international policy, and the relationship between disputes within countries and their implications for regional security. The Brahimi report[6] and its follow-up,[15] as well as the report on conflict prevention to be presented by the Secretary-General to the Security Council, were central to the discussions under the heading "Freedom from fear". Professor Andrew Mack, former Director of the Strategic Planning Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, and currently involved in a project on human security at Harvard University sponsored by UNU, made a presentation under this heading as well.

93. A few important systemic issues were also highlighted. These included:

(a) **The need to improve access to research material produced within the system.** UNU is developing a user-friendly web site to enable individual policy analysts to consult the research material produced within the United Nations system. Communications within the system should also be improved through better use of electronic bulletin boards;

(b) **The relevance and added value of research produced by United Nations institutes compared with academic research.** Internal knowledge can make the research produced within the United Nations more relevant than studies produced outside it. The Secretary-General has stressed the importance of research to improve policy planning and, to this end, has appointed prominent academics at the head of the policy-planning unit in his Executive Office. This idea could be further developed, as it could be conducive to the creation of a strategic planning network for research priorities;

(c) **Research time frame and production of results.** The critical issue in this respect is how to close the gap between research that requires a long lead time and policy-making within a system that addresses urgent problems of the day. Closer interaction between the United Nations policy-making side and research institutes should be achieved. The dialogue between the research and the policy communities

should seek to focus on both the long-term and the short-term topics required for policy-making. This could lead to the selection of specific themes of importance for the United Nations and the identification of the main research actors within the system;

(d) **Towards more policy-relevant research and a research-friendly policy culture.** The Secretary-General and other United Nations officials recognize the need for a strategic planning network. Policy planning cells are being established throughout the house. However, a cultural shift is required to enable the United Nations to develop a strong capacity in research, analysis and policy planning, which could improve the performance of the organization.

Policy panels

94. In 2001, UNU convened panels on the themes "The Governance of Globalization", "Global Finance and Civil Society", "Coming Out of Violence — The Management of Peace Processes", "Governance and Development in Africa" and the UNU/United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) series on sustainable development practice. The high-level panel on "The Governance of Globalization"[16] was organized to discuss the findings **of a new study on the new roles and functions for the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, prepared by UNU/WIDER. The study warns that the United Nations, the World Bank and IMF, created at the end of the Second World War, today operate on badly outdated political and economic foundations and need to be overhauled before a crisis induced by globalization forces the changes required.**

95. UNU holds a number of policy panels in New York, Geneva, Paris and other United Nations locations in order to bring the findings of UNU work directly to policy makers in the system.

Project partnerships

96. UNU worked closely with UNESCO in 2001. This included the International Conference on the Dialogue of Civilizations, the international training course on coastal biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems at Annamalai University in India and the UNITWIN/UNESCO chairs programme. UNU also implemented a formal staff exchange programme with UNESCO, in which a UNESCO officer was seconded to UNU for a period of about six weeks. This first element of the exchange programme was quite successful in further developing a broad collaboration between the two sister organizations.

97. UNU is also working with UNESCO in the follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education, held in 1998, through the global network for innovation in higher education. The network and UNU:

(a) Participated in an expert meeting on research management held at UNESCO in Paris on 28 and 29 June 2001;

(b) Helped with the development of a proposal for a world report on higher education;

(c) Proposed establishing a UNESCO/UNU chair on e-learning to look at innovative approaches in networking;

(d) Supported innovative projects on higher education developed by the regional networks.

98. UNU works closely with various agencies in the United Nations system on issues of peace and conflict prevention. Some examples include:

(a) Collaboration with the Departments of Political Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat on applied policy activities in conflict prevention, peace-building, peacekeeping, the United Nations Day conference and annual meetings of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres;

(b) Collaboration with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on projects on disarmament and arms transfers;

(c) UNU established a new link with the programme of correspondence instruction of UNITAR on a cooperative programme of study on peacekeeping and humanitarian operations;

(d) UNU is working with UNHCR to develop an e-centre distance learning programme and to use the e-learning platform that is being developed within the Virtual University Initiatives for delivering training courses in topics relevant to UNHCR.

99. On issues of governance, UNU has been working to look at issues of leadership, democracy and governance. Some examples include:

(a) The UNU Centre worked with various units at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Regional Bureau for Asia/Pacific, Human Development Report Office and Bureau of Development Policy) in the development and implementation of the world governance survey project;

(b) As a part of the global study on illicit drug markets by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, UNU organized and supervised the research on Tokyo's illegal drug market;

(c) Collaboration with the United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute on the coalition against trafficking in human beings in the Philippines.

100. Links with the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions are a critical part in the development-related work of UNU:

(a) Many officials from a wide range of agencies — including the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the World Bank, IMF, UNDP, the United Nations, UNICEF, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO, ILO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa, and OECD — participated in the work of UNU, particularly the research work or development conferences of UNU/WIDER;

(b) UNU/WIDER staff gave a series of lectures on the topic of the political feasibility of economic reform: governance, democratization and conditionality in May 2001 at the United Nations Staff College at Turin. Participants in the workshop included senior officials from the United Nations, the World Bank and IMF;

(c) A UNU delegation participated in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development Ministerial Meeting held at Tokyo on 3 and 4 December 2001.

The meeting was co-organized by Japan, the United Nations and the Global Coalition for Africa and the World Bank.

101. Similarly, the University has been working with various units of the United Nations on issues of technology. A few examples are:

(a) UNU/INTECH was invited to join the high-level review of the Human Development Report 2001;

(b) UNU/INTECH collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in support of the work programme on biotechnology of the Commission;

(c) UNU/INTECH prepared a paper for UNESCO on education for all at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at Brussels in May 2001;

(d) UNU/FTP works closely with FAO on the INFOODS project.

102. In the area of environment, some examples of our links to the United Nations include:

(a) UNU became a member of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) The UNU Centre and UNU/INWEH are contributing to the new United Nations effort to compile the *World Water Development Report — The State of the World's Freshwater Resources*;

(c) The UNU Centre project on interlinkages — synergies and coordination between multilateral environmental agreements was implemented in partnership with several United Nations organizations including UNEP, UNDP, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and secretariats of environmental conventions;

(d) The Virtual University Initiatives also teamed up with UNEP/GRID-Arendal in Norway to develop jointly an advanced virtual university programme focusing on environment and development;

(e) UNU is working with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNEP as well as a number of other agencies towards the successful outcome of the World Summit for Sustainable Development to be held at Johannesburg in August-September 2002. For example, from 27 to 29 November 2001, UNU participated in the preparatory meeting at Phnom Penh in November 2001 organized by ESCAP, UNDP and UNEP.

103. UNU/INWEH will help the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to develop an electronic distance learning programme on integrated water resource management. The programme builds on best practices to improve water management in developing countries, involving focus groups in the development of the different course modules. The curriculum will be disseminated through a global network of regional and national training institutions, which will serve as teaching and resource centres for the programme. Designed to be customized to regional needs, the programme will initially focus on Africa and the South Pacific.

104. UNU also signed new agreements of cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNEP and UNHCR. In 2001, UNU collaborated with over 30 United Nations agencies in implementing its project activities.

VIII. Dissemination

"We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action" (United Nations Millennium Declaration, para. 31)

105. In order to enhance the impact of its work, the University disseminates its findings to academics, policy makers and the public. It aims, in particular, to promote the dissemination of scientific information and best practice to the developing world. The main mode for dissemination of research is through books, articles in journals, policy briefs and articles in the press. UNU is also seeking to disseminate its work in innovative ways, such as through CD-ROMs, the Internet and video.

UNU Press

106. With an expanding international reputation and limited funding, the efforts of UNU Press during 2001 were concentrated upon "doing more with less". UNU Press responded to the challenge of meeting demands for services and maintaining an excellent standard in both quality and quantity of materials published, while streamlining operations and conserving financial resources.

107. Recognition of UNU Press as a fast, efficient and flexible publisher has continued to grow within the international academic and publishing communities. This has resulted in a steady stream of serious offers for manuscript submission from United Nations-affiliated and independent institutions as well as individual scholars. The increase in quality and quantity of manuscript submissions has enabled UNU Press to select from a number of high-calibre manuscripts and to add a distinguished selection of titles to its publishing list.

108. In 2001, UNU Press published 17 new titles. Of these, 12 were the direct result of research projects carried out by the University, and 5 books were based on manuscripts submitted by independent scholars in areas related to the University's research. The Press's innovative and commercially successful "fast track" service was commissioned to produce *Financing for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*, edited by Andrés Franco, a project sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia. In addition to UNU Press publications, other publishers published another 21 books stemming from UNU research projects during the year.

Book award — *Kosovo and the Challenge of Humanitarian Intervention*

Among the notable achievements of UNU Press in 2001 was the receipt of the prestigious Library Journal's Notable Government Documents Award for the book *Kosovo and the Challenge of Humanitarian Intervention: Selective Indignation, Collective Action and International Citizenship*, edited by Albrecht Schnabel and Ramesh Thakur, published in 2000.

109. In keeping with the University's dissemination mandate, UNU Press continued to promote free distribution of its publications in appropriate quarters. In association

with the Big Brother Foundation, 10,000 books were donated to recipients in the Philippines. The Asia Foundation assisted with distribution of 4,000 books in Asia, and 500 books were sent to recipients in Africa with the cooperation of Book Aid UK.

Electronic dissemination

110. UNU Press has continued to explore new opportunities for electronic dissemination of UNU research results as well as endeavouring to harness the growing sales potential of e-commerce technology. In cooperation with SMI, UNU Press has made electronic sales of UNU Press environmental titles available via the Earthprint home page. Negotiations are currently under way with ebrary to sell UNU Press publications through their Internet portal. UNU Press publications are already available on a subscription basis through Columbia International Affairs Online, at the Internet Bookshop, and through netLibrary. UNU Press titles are also carried by the leading e-commerce sites for books: Amazon.com and Barnes and Noble.

111. In 2001, UNU produced a new Spanish-language home page to provide an overview of the University for Spanish-speaking audiences in Europe and around the world. The Japanese-, French- and Spanish-language windows on UNU activities are regularly updated, and linkages to the main English-language site are created to reflect any changes.

Public lectures

112. In 2001, UNU launched the U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series. The series will bring some of the world's leading thinkers to Japan to address the twenty-first century's most pressing issues and the potential role of the United Nations in promoting better livelihoods for all peoples. These eminent persons will include scholars as well as prominent thinkers in business, government, religion and international affairs. Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, delivered the first lecture, on "Globalization, Global Community and the United Nations". President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa gave the second lecture, on the "New African Initiative".

Public information

113. The other main channels to inform potential users about UNU work are brochures, newsletters, publications catalogues, the Internet home page, public events and other promotional materials. Also, the work of UNU was mentioned in the press over 500 times in 2001.

114. A second series of public service television announcements giving a general introduction to UNU and its international network of research and training centres and programmes is being broadcast to television viewers worldwide, thanks to the Cable News Network (CNN). The 60-, 30- and 15-second advertisements were being broadcast on CNN International from six to nine times a day until February 2002. The objective of the campaign was to attract viewers to the UNU web site to learn more about the organization and its affiliated institutes and programmes.

Global seminars in Japan

115. UNU global seminars, intended to bring about a better understanding of the United Nations and global issues among young people in Japan, have become a firm institution among students and young professionals in the host country of UNU Centre. With more than 2,100 participants since their inception in 1985, the UNU global seminars have contributed to raising the international awareness of students and young professionals living in Japan. In 2001, a total of over 300 young people from Japan and other countries participated in the seminars, which were taught by a faculty of more than 40 academics and policy professionals from Japan, the United Nations system and other organizations.

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[2] See http://www.unu.edu/ for full details of the activities of UNU.

[3] Resolution 3081 (XXVIII). For the text of the Charter, see A/9149/Add.2.

[4] Charles A. Kupchan, Emanuel Adler, Jean-Marc Coicaud and Yuen Foong Khong, *Power in Transition: The Peaceful Change of International Order* (Tokyo, UNU Press, 2001).

[5] Ramesh Thakur and Albrecht Schnabel (editors), *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Ad Hoc Missions, Permanent Engagement* (Tokyo, UNU Press, 2001).

[6] Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809).

[7] The latest issue of *WIDER Angle* can be accessed from the UNU/WIDER web site at http://www.wider.unu.edu/.

[8] Relevant working papers are available on the UNU/WIDER publications web site at http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/discussion-papers.htm.

[9] Selected publications in 2001 include: (a) H. Brookfield, *Exploring Agrodiversity* (New York, Columbia University Press, 2001); (b) M. Stocking and N. Murnaghan, *Handbook for the Field Assessment of Land Degradation* (London, Earthscan Publications, 2001); (c) L. Liang et al., "Biodiversity Conservation through Agrodiversity", in *Global Environmental Change* 11 (2001), pp. 97-101; and (d) T. Yamauchi et al., "Physical Activity and Subsistence Pattern of the Huli, a Papua New Guinea Highland Population" in *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 114:258-68 (2001). Further information on the project is available at http://www.unu.edu/env/plec.

[10] The framework for action, along with reports on the meetings and workshops as well as video recording and full texts of presentations at the International Conference on the Dialogue of Civilizations, are available on the project web site at http://www.unu.edu/dialogue/.

[11] See: W. Bradnee Chambers (ed.), *Inter-linkages: The Kyoto Protocol and the International Trade and Investment Regime* (UNU Press, 2000).

[12] Asit K. Biswas and Juha I. Uitto (eds.), *Sustainable Development of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Basins* (UNU Press, 2001); Naser I. Faruqui, Asit K. Biswas and Murad J. Bino (eds.), *Water Management in Islam* (UNU Press and the International Development Research Council, 2001); and M. Nakayama and L. Jansky, "New Perspectives for Management of International Water Systems", in *Global Environmental Change*, 11 (3):247-50 (2001).

[13] UNU continues to support *The Food and Nutrition Bulletin*, edited by N. Scrimshaw, and *The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*, edited by Barbara Burlingame and published by Academic Press, on behalf of both UNU and FAO.

[14] Resolution 53/24.

[15] A/55/502, A/55/507 and Add.1, A/55/977 and A/56/732.

[16] http://www.wider.unu.edu/pressrelease/press-release-2001-1.pdf.

Annex I

Contributions received in 2001

(United States dollars)

Austria	99 907	Endowment Fund contribution for UNU headquarters
Canada	522 901	Operating contribution for UNU/INWEH
Canada	3 205	Support for UNU/LA new diplomacy course
Denmark	70 311	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Denmark	37 329	Contribution for UNU/WIDER project on institutions and development for the year 2000
Finland	130 588	Contribution for various UNU/WIDER projects
Ghana	100 000	Endowment Fund contribution for UNU/INRA
Greece	47 000	Operating contribution for UNU headquarters
India	75 000	Endowment Fund contribution for UNU/WIDER
Japan	3 213 415	Operating contribution for UNU/IAS
Iceland	579 187	UNU/GTP
Iceland	462 301	UNU/FTP
Japan	4 225 179	Operating contribution for UNU headquarters
Jordan	1 000 000	Operating contribution for UNU/LA
Macao Foundation	7 570	For UNU/IIST hydraulic lift
Macao Foundation	44 222	Support for UNU/IIST Information Network Centre of Macao, China, project (Phase IV)
Macao Foundation	5 597	Support for three training courses at UNU/IIST
Netherlands	1 105 842	Operating contribution for UNU/INTECH
Norway	113 024	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Norway	40 000	Support for UNU/LA poverty reduction course
Sweden	47 156	Contribution for UNU/WIDER projects in 2002-2003
Trinidad and Tobago	2 000	Support for UNESCO/UNU Chair 2000 and 2001
Uganda	31 918	Support for UNU/INWEH Lake Victoria environment management project

Annex II

Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 2001

Appointed members

Jairam Reddy (South Africa) (Chairperson of the Council), Independent Consultant in Higher Education, and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Durban, South Africa

Yoginder K. Alagh (India), Member of Parliament (Upper House), India; Vice-Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, and former Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology and Power, Government of India

Faizah M. Al-Kharafi (Kuwait), President, Kuwait University, Safat, Kuwait

Rafaa Ben Achour (Tunisia), Secrétaire d'état auprès du ministre de l'éducation chargé de l'innovation pédagogique, Ministère de l'éducation, Tunis

Josep Bricall (Spain), President, Conference of European Rectors — Association of European Universities, Geneva, and former Rector, University of Barcelona, Spain

Ana Maria Cetto (Mexico), Research Professor, Institute of Physics, National University of Mexico, Mexico

Elisabeth J. Croll (United Kingdom), Head, Department of Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

Donald Gerth (United States), President, California State University, Sacramento, California, United States of America

Ahmad Jalali (Islamic Republic of Iran), Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran to UNESCO

Peter H. Katjavivi (Namibia), Founding Vice-Chancellor, University of Namibia, Windhoek

Aleksandra Kornhauser (Slovenia), Director, International Centre for Chemical Studies, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Lin Quan (China), Secretary-General, Ministry of Science and Technology, Beijing

José Raymundo Martins Romeo (Brazil), Rector, Colégio do Brasil; former Rector and currently Professor of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dorothy L. Njeuma (Cameroon), Vice-Chancellor, University of Buea, Cameroon

Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye (Senegal), former Ministre Conseiller special du Président de la République, Dakar, and former Rector, Université Gaston-Berger de Saint-Louis, Senegal

Jocelyne Perardm (France), Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France

Dagmar Schipanski (Germany), Minister of Science, Research and Art, Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft Forschung und Kunst, Erfurt, Germany

Wichit Srisa-an (Thailand), Rector, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Vappu Taipale (Finland), Director-General, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki

Françoise Thys-Clement (Belgium), Pro-Rector, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Carlos Tünnermann Bernheim (Nicaragua), Special Adviser to the Director-General of UNESCO for Latin America and the Caribbean, Managua

Juan Vela Valdes (Cuba), Rector, Universidad de la Habana, Cuba

Lyudmila A. Verbitskaya (Russian Federation), Rector and Professor of Linguistics, Saint-Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Chusei Yamada (Japan), Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, Waseda University, Tokyo

UNU Rector

Hans van Ginkel (the Netherlands)

Ex Officio Members

Kofi Annan (Ghana), Secretary-General, United Nations

Koichiro Matsuura (Japan), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Marcel Boisard (Switzerland), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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